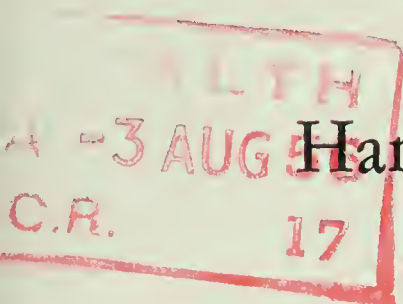


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Hambledon Rural District

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


Medical Officer of Health



For the Year

1955

Together with the Annual Report
of the Sanitary Inspector



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of the Sanitary Inspector

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Hambleton Rural District Council

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

*J. E. HAINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

*MARGARET A. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Visiting Nurse:

*Mrs. E. M. E. LYDDIARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

J. E. HAY, M.R.San.I., A.R.I.P.H.H.

District Sanitary Inspectors:

F. W. CULVER, A.R.San.I., Cert. Inst. Hsg., Cert. R.S.I.

Meat and Other Foods Inspection.

G. A. WEBB, A.R.San.I., Cert. R.S.I. Meat and Other Foods
Inspection.

Rodent Officer: J. CHARD, A.R.I.P.H.H.

Health Department: *Clerical Staff:*

Chief Clerk *C. B. STUART.

*N. C. BELLAMY.

*Miss D. L. MONK.

*Miss M. H. JEFFERSON.

Sanitary Inspectors' Department:

G. MINETT.

R. A. BUCK.

* Also acts in similar capacity for the Guildford Rural District and Haslemere Urban District.

Public Health Department,
Millmead House,
Guildford.

June, 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hambledon Rural
District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1955.

The increase in population, according to the Registrar General's estimate, is 130, but since the number of inhabited houses in the District has increased by 232, it is probable that the actual increase is much larger than the official figure. The figures, however, are based on relatively small numbers of births and deaths, i.e., 396 and 350 respectively, so that small fluctuations show a marked difference in the rates per 1,000 of the population, this being the basis used for comparison. The general average over a period of years is remarkably good.

No one cause of death calls for special mention. The number of deaths of infants is remarkably low and deaths from respiratory diseases are lower than the previous year. The number of deaths from tuberculosis is rather higher but is still very low compared with figures prior to 1952.

Compared to the country as a whole, the Hambledon Rural District is a very healthy area: the death rate is consistently and substantially below the national average over the years.

The number of births is always low, probably indicating a rather older general average age of population.

Work on the Elstead sewerage scheme is proceeding satisfactorily, but no progress has been made with the Churt and Hindhead scheme, now long overdue.

The measles epidemic, mainly of a mild type, accounted for most of the cases of infectious disease notified, there being comparatively few cases otherwise. There were only seven cases of poliomyelitis. This disease is no longer so markedly seasonal: cases now occur throughout the year, though the season of greatest risk is still, of course, the autumn.

I thank the Council for their continued friendly support and co-operation, and all members of the staff for their ever-willing help.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HAINE,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

SUMMARY

	1955	1954
Area in Acres	67,801	67,801
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) ...	33,400	33,270
Number of Inhabited Houses (December) according to Rate Books (including shop dwellings)	9,852	9,620
Rateable Value as at April 1st, following year ...	£300,080	£299,271
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated)	£1,175	£1,175
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	396	415
Birth-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	11.86	12.47
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	12.33	12.97
Number of Still Births	3	7
Number of Deaths	350	317
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	10.48	9.53
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	8.74	8.00
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	46	98
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)	8	11
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	20.20	26.51
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth	1	1
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.03	0.00
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population	0.06	0.27
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	0.15	0.24
Death Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.00
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox; Whooping Cough, Measles; Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea; Diphtheria; Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	0.12	0.09
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.15	0.09
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	2.12	2.07
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.89	3.37
Death-Rate from Nephritis and Nephrosis per 1,000 of the population	0.06	0.12

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:			
Legitimate	195	186	381
Illegitimate	8	7	15
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)			11.86
1954			12.47
For the five years, 1950 to 1954 ...			13.50
Still Births:			
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	—	—	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total births			7.57
1954			16.87
Deaths (net)	187	163	350
1954	150	167	317
Death-Rate			10.48
Death-Rate, 1954			9.53
For the five years, 1950 to 1954 ...			10.94
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion			1
1954			1
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			2.51
Deaths of Infants under one year of age	4	4	8
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age	3	2	5
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age			
All infants per 1,000 live births ...			20.20
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			18.37
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			66.67

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES

The following Table shows the birth and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1954 and 1955.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth & Abortion per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate		1955	1954	1955	1954
	1955	1954	1955	1954				
Hambleton R.D.—Crude	11.86	12.47	10.48	9.53	20.20	26.51	2.51	2.37
Comp.	12.33	12.97	8.74	8.00	—	—	—	—
England and Wales	15.0	15.2	11.7	11.3	24.9	25.4	0.64	0.69

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES), 1955
(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	—	3
Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	1	9
,, ,, lung, bronchus	12	4	16
,, ,, breast	—	4	4
,, ,, uterus	—	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22	17	39
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	4	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	24	25	49
Coronary disease, angina	36	22	58
Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
Other heart disease	30	38	68
Other circulatory disease	8	7	15
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	—	2	2
Bronchitis	3	2	5
Other disease of respiratory system ...	2	2	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	3	1	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	—	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
Congenital malformations	5	4	9
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	10	13	23
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
All other accidents	5	3	8
Suicide	—	2	2
Homicide and operations of war	1	—	1
Totals	187	163	350

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION

Births

Deaths

...

...

...

...

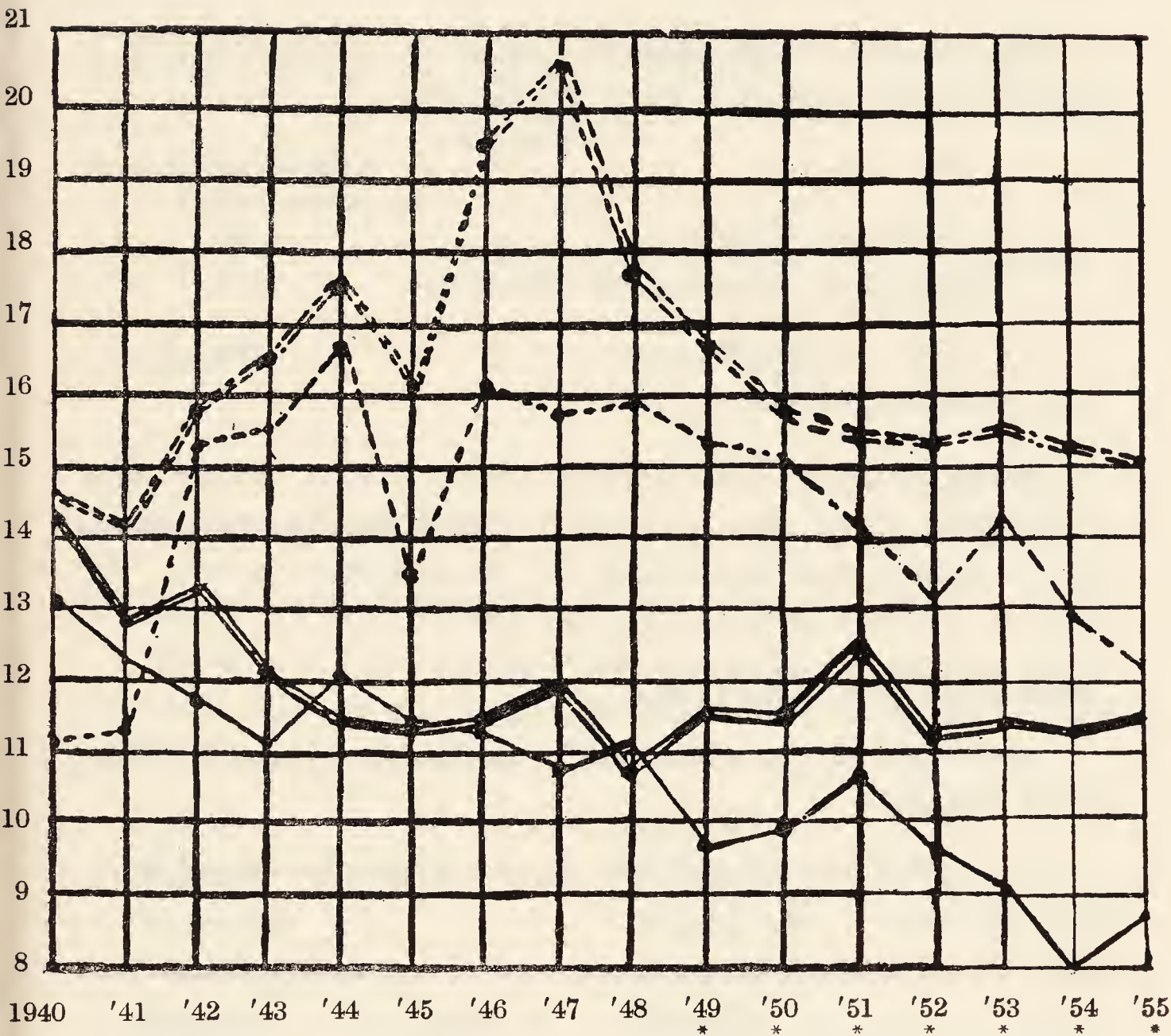
Hambledon R.D.

England and Wales

=====

=====

*=Hambledon Rural District Death Rate
(and Birth Rate from 1951), after cor-
rection by the Registrar-General's
Comparability Factor



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological Examinations.—All laboratory examinations except in respect of water samples are carried out at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory.

The number of examinations carried out during the year in respect of the Hambledon Rural District was:

Milk samples	...	...	...	...	154
Ice cream samples	...	...	...	...	50
Hæmolytic streptococcal infections				...	132
Fæces specimens	...	...	...	...	43
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6

Water Analysis.—The Counties Public Health Laboratories, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, undertake the examination (both chemical and bacteriological) of samples of water. The number examined during 1955 was 51.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Particulars are given below of the ambulance services operating in the District:

(i) Ambulances available for the conveyance of cases of Infectious Disease:

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Where Stationed	Telephone Number
Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee.		Carried out by Farnham Ambulance Station, 50, West Street, Farnham.	Farnham 6749

(ii) Ambulances available for cases of Non-Infectious character:

Responsible Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
County Ambulance Service: Guildford Ambulance Station Sub-Stations at: Cranleigh. Godalming. Haslemere.	 6 and 2 sitting case cars 1 2 2	 Woodbridge Road, Guildford. High Street, Cranleigh. Church Street, Godalming. Sicklemill.	 Guildford 66334 Cranleigh 583 Godal- ming 689 Hasle- mere 1212

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 11 Midwives residing in the Rural District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are distributed in the following parishes:

Alfold	...	...	...	—	Ewhurst	...	...	...	1
Bramley	...	...	...	1	Frensham	...	...	...	1
Busbridge	...	...	...	—	Hambleton	...	...	...	—
Chiddingfold	...	...	...	1	Hascombe	...	...	...	—
Churt	...	...	...	1	Milford	...	...	...	1
Cranleigh	...	...	...	2	Thursley	...	...	...	1
Dockenfield	...	...	...	—	Tilford	...	...	...	—
Dunsfold	...	...	...	—	Witley	...	...	...	1
Elstead	...	...	...	1	Wonersh	...	...	...	—

In addition, 3 midwives resident outside the area serve parishes within our District.

District Nurses.—District Nurses are available in every parish. This service is administered by the County Nursing Association on behalf of the County Council.

Health Visitors.—There are 6 County Health Visitors in the District who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services. Their areas are as follows:

(a) Churt, Brook, Chiddingfold, Thursley, (b) Dockenfield, Elstead, Frensham, Tilford, (c) Dunsfold, Hambledon, Hascombe, Milford, Witley, Wormley, Hydestile, (d) Alfold, Cranleigh, Ellen's Green, Ewhurst, (e) Bramley, Busbridge, Grafham, Wonersh, Blackheath, Shamley Green, (f) Munstead, Peperharow, Tuesley.

Home Nursing and Home Help Service.—The scheme is operated by the County Council.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—Centres within the District are as set out in the table below:

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Alfold	Chapel School Room	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Bramley	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Fridays
Chiddingfold	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Churt	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesdays
Cranleigh	Tring, High Street	Every Monday
Dunsfold	Winn Hall	2nd and 4th Mondays
Elstead	Congregational School Room...	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Ewhurst	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Fridays
Milford	Parish Hall	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Shamley Green	Arbuthnot Institute	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Tilford	The Institute	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Witley	British Legion Club	2nd and 4th Thursdays

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Clinics serving the District are held as follows:

Farnham (“Brightwells”) Wednesdays at 1.30 p.m.
Godalming 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.
St. Luke’s Hospital,
Guildford Monday, Tuesday, Thursday
and Friday at 1.30 p.m.
Booking Clinic — Mondays
and Fridays at 10 a.m.

Orthopædic Treatment.—In-patient treatment is given at the Royal Surrey County Hospital and at the Rowley Bristow Home at Pyrford.

Orthopædic Clinics for out-patient treatment are available at the Royal Surrey County Hospital on Tuesday afternoons at 1.15 p.m., and at the Rowley Bristow Home on Thursday mornings from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

CHEST CLINICS.

Dispen- sary	Address	Day and Time for Attendance
Farnham ...	Northfield Hospital, Aldershot	Wednesdays, 9.30 to 12 noon Fridays, 2 to 5 p.m.
Guildford ...	Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford	Mondays, 1.10 to 3.50 p.m. Wednesdays, 1.10 to 3.50 p.m. Fridays, 9.10 to 11.50 a.m.
A. P. Refill Clinic ...	Tower House	Thursdays, 4.30 to 6 p.m.
Milford ...	Milford Sanatorium	1st and 3rd Fridays, 1.45 to 4.30 p.m.
Refill Clinic	Milford	Sundays and Tuesdays, 10 a.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, four days weekly, as follows:

Mondays (Females)	...	...	...	...	...	3-7 p.m.
Thursdays (Females)	...	...	...	...	...	9.30-11 a.m.
Tuesdays (Males)	...	...	...	...	...	5-7 p.m.
Fridays (Males)	...	...	...	...	...	5-7 p.m.

The Clinics mentioned above are all administered by and under the control of the Surrey County Council, except where it is otherwise stated.

Birth Control.—The Birth Control Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, is held every Friday evening.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the District are as follows:

General:

St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, 379 beds, of which 57 are maternity.

Farnham County Hospital, Hale Road, Farnham, 180 beds.

Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, 232 beds, including 23 private beds.

Cranleigh Village Hospital, Cranleigh, 13 beds and 2 cots.

Haslemere and District Hospital, Haslemere, 68 beds, 14 maternity beds.

Infectious Disease:

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital—62 beds.

38 chronic beds and 24 fever beds.

Green Lane Hospital, Farnham—68 beds.

40 chronic beds and 28 fever beds.

Chest Diseases:

King George V Hospital for Chest Diseases, Hambledon.

Milford Chest Hospital, near Godalming.

TILLINGBOURNE VALLEY MOBILE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE.

The excellent work of this service has continued, and it has been possible to improve the equipment by the addition of a portable short-wave unit.

During 1955, 1,600 treatments were given, involving 6,650 miles of travelling. The number of different patients concerned was 174, of whom a considerable number were transferred to the Mobile Physiotherapy Service by the local hospitals.

This service is an important addition to facilities available for the aged, as a very large proportion of the work is for old people.

MORTUARIES.

The following mortuaries serve the District:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Farnham ... | (serving the parishes of Docketfield, Elstead, Churt, Thursley, Witley, Frensham and Tilford) to which 3 bodies were removed during 1955. |
| Cranleigh ...
(owned by
the Council) | (serving the parishes of Ewhurst, Alfold and Cranleigh and other nearby parishes) to which 5 bodies from the Hambledon Rural District were removed during the year. |
| Godalming .. | 13 bodies from the Hambledon Rural District were removed to this mortuary during 1955. |

Negotiations for the use of the mortuary at Milford Chest Hospital for the reception of bodies from the Hambledon Rural District and part of the Guildford Rural District have now been completed, and the new arrangement came into effect on October 17th. The mortuary is excellently equipped for post mortem work, and the action of the Godalming, Milford and Liphook Group Hospital Management Committee in permitting our use of it is highly appreciated. Eight bodies were sent there by the end of the year.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the local authority is responsible for securing the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died, or has been found dead, in their area, where no suitable arrangements are made by any other person. During 1955 5 cases were so dealt with in this District.

CARE OF THE AGED AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

It was not necessary to take any statutory action under this Section of the Act during 1956.

The problem of old people still increases. Their needs are many and diverse and, quite understandably, of course, most of them desire to stay in their own homes and retain their independence despite their hardships. Many are not ill and have not seen a doctor for years, but are no longer able adequately to care for themselves and trivial illness can completely incapacitate them. In our rural district many of them live alone and have greater difficulties to deal with than town dwellers: in addition to the common weaknesses of failing vision, hearing, and activity, they are often dependent on oil lamps for lighting, coal fires for heating and cooking, have well-water supplies only (sometimes a considerable distance from the house) and, a major problem, are a great distance from shopping facilities.

The solution is undoubtedly to keep them at home with assistance from home visitors—in particular, a type of home help specially suitable for this sort of work is needed. Voluntary organisations such as the W.V.S. and the Red Cross and St. John's can and do help these old folk in such ways as doing their shopping, giving them some interests such as handicrafts, etc., and in general keeping them in touch with the outside world.

On the grounds of humanity alone, support should be given to the desire of these old people to remain at home. Indeed, on economic grounds it is cheaper to spend five or six pounds per week in maintaining them in their homes than double that amount to keep them in institutions.

FIRST AID SERVICE AT FRENESHAM POND.

The British Red Cross Society once again provided a First Aid Service at Frensham Pond this summer, the hut being manned every weekend and Bank Holiday from Easter onwards. The number of casualties dealt with was 287 as compared with 104 last year. The following summary gives some details:

Cuts, abrasions and bruises, feet	...	III
Cuts, abrasions and bruises, other	...	77
Blisters of feet	... ..	6
Nosebleeds	... ..	I
Headaches	... ..	13
Splinters	... ..	3
Eye injuries	... ..	11
Burns and stings	... ..	16
Lost children	... ..	14
Faints and epileptic fits	... ..	3
Indigestion, nausea and sickness	... ..	6
Sunburn	... ..	3
Heart attacks	... ..	I
Miscellaneous	... ..	22

There were no cases of "Pond Itch" this season.

Emphasising the importance of this service it should be stated that some of the cases treated were very serious emergencies requiring the most urgent treatment. The presence of a capable First Aider is literally a life-saving service. The greatest credit is due to those keen workers who bear the brunt of the work each year, giving up untold leisure time, and gratitude is expressed to the organisations and individuals concerned in providing this first-class service.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES.

The usual routine sampling of water supplies has been continued, quarterly samples being taken from greensand sources and monthly from those with wells in the chalk strata. Appended is a table summarising the water supplies to all types of property in the District, whilst a table showing the results of analyses from all types of supply is given in the Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector (see page 45).

Complaints of iron content, which has been present for many years, continued in the Busbridge and Munstead area, due to the iron content of the Ockford source of the Godalming water supply. The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board are actively concerned with this, and it is hoped that very soon this source will be taken out of use and replaced by a new source at Witley.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The cesspool emptying service is dealt with in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector on page 51.

It becomes increasingly difficult, as time goes by, to find suitable sites for the emptying of cesspool contents. Undoubtedly the only satisfactory method of disposal is to tip them into sewers, provided, of course, that adequate provision is made at the disposal works for the extra sewage. This is now being done into the Cranleigh sewers. There were some initial difficulties with the sludge digestion plant which were attributable to the extra load caused by the cesspool contents, but these were eventually overcome. Some complaints were received of smell during the process of emptying into the sewers, but these were not of a serious nature. Most smell in connection with cesspool emptying arises during the process of filling the tanker from the cesspool, from the displacement of the foul air inside the tank. The reverse process applies when the tanker is emptied into the sewers, for in this case air is drawn **into** the tank.

The effluents from all sewage disposal works have been maintained at a satisfactory standard.

Elstead Sewage Works.—This works is now under construction, and should be completed by the middle of 1956.

Hindhead and Churt Sewerage Scheme.—No further progress has yet been made, and it is hoped that the economic restrictions imposed by the Ministry will not delay this scheme, which is long overdue.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 6 licensed slaughterhouses in the area, 3 of them in regular use. They are inspected regularly, and the conditions are satisfactory.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No cases of pollution came to our notice during the year.

MOSQUITOES: Bramley and Shalford area.

Some complaints were received again this year of mosquitoes from the Godalming Sewage Farm, but the nuisance was much less than in previous years. The Godalming Corporation's scheme for modernising these works is now proceeding, and when this is complete the mosquito menace should be greatly abated.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Parish	Main Water Internal	Main Water External	Wells and Springs	Private Supplies	Rain Water and Water Carts	Number of Houses
Alfold	248	1	6	—	—	255
Bramley	798	10	23	8	—	839
Busbridge	214	1	4	30	—	249
Chiddingfold	735	—	11	24	—	770
Cranleigh	1,783	1	14	27	—	1,825
Dockenfield	106	—	1	—	—	107
Dunsfold	284	2	15	3	—	304
Elstead	549	1	15	3	—	568
Ewhurst	574	16	22	5	—	617
Frensham	823	3	12	5	—	843
Hambleton	199	2	9	8	—	218
Hascombe	86	1	7	3	—	97
Milford	934	2	36	—	—	972
Peperharow	42	—	4	—	—	46
Thursley	176	1	7	19	—	203
Tilford	212	6	4	—	—	222
Witley	729	12	27	37	—	805
Wonersh	877	—	27	8	—	912
	9,369	59	244	180	—	9,852

HOUSING

With the introduction of the Housing Subsidies Bill a review was necessary, and changes were made in the Council's house-building policy. Fewer houses are now being built for general needs. Applicants are not now accepted on the waiting list if they are adequately housed already. Cases, however, where there is illness or large numbers of children have special consideration.

The scheme submitted for dealing with slum properties in the next five years is noted below, but our trouble with unfit houses does not end here. Other properties are deteriorating and falling into such a state of disrepair that this problem will still be with us at the end of five years, and a continual review will therefore be necessary. The normal process of decay is aggravated by rent restrictions which prevent sufficient means being available for upkeep.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, proposals were put forward for the demolition of unfit houses within the next five years. Of 289 houses in Category 5 under the Rural Housing Survey, it was found that:

Those already dealt with numbered	...	29
Those reclassified numbered	...	139
Those fit only for demolition numbered		121

The proposals submitted to the Ministry in respect of those houses fit only for demolition were as follows:

- (a) Number of houses which are to be included in clearance areas still to be declared and which within the five years will be owned by the local authority or will have been included in a clearance order or a compulsory purchase order submitted to the Minister ... 24
- (b) Number of houses (including those already comprised in operative demolition orders) to be demolished in the five years as a result of action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 ... 97

The number of houses scheduled for action during the first year, from 1st September, 1955, to 31st August, 1956, is 24, and a yearly review will be made to decide upon the programme for the following year.

Huts at Dunsfold Aerodrome, Laurentide Camp, Witley, and Tweedsmuir Camp, Thursley.—It has at last been possible to make some progress with the rehousing of the squatters at Dunsfold aerodrome, and at the end of 1955 there were only 7 families still living there. The number of Polish families in the huts at Laurentide Camp has now been reduced to 16, whilst at the other Polish camp at Tweedsmuir there remain 48 families.

Hambledon Homes.—These Homes are run by the County Council, and provide temporary accommodation for the women and children of homeless families. Families accommodated here include those evicted for non-payment of rent or other troubles, or where the husband is in prison. A month's stay is usual, with a maximum of six months. Dealing with these families is a difficult problem. Many have no hope of re-forming a home by their own efforts.

Cooking and dining facilities are communal, and dormitories with several beds are used for sleeping.

Infectious diseases are inclined to be of frequent occurrence and to spread easily. Action was necessary during the year in connection with gastro-enteritis, whooping cough, measles, chicken-pox, hæmolytic streptococcal infections, head lice, and impetigo.

The type of inmate is often undesirable. Moral problems have arisen, and on occasion husbands, although not permitted, are known to have stayed at nights.

It does seem very undesirable to separate families in this way, and it would be cheaper from the viewpoint of national economy to lose rent than to maintain families at such accommodation.

As most mothers have families they are not in employment of any kind, and this being so it does seem a pity not to use the centre for training such mothers in home-keeping and home-making. The standards of hygiene and the general mode of living often show ample cause to explain broken homes. The semi-communal existence followed at the Homes, without any discipline, tends to lower standards still further. It could be used as an excellent opportunity to train these mothers and children to better conditions of living.

The following figures, supplied by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, show the total number of houses built by the Council, parish by parish, during 1955, together with the totals for the post-war period up to December 31st, 1955:

				1955	1948-1955 Total for period
Alfold	...	...	...	12	30
Bramley	...	...	...	Nil	60
Busbridge	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Chiddingfold	...	...	...	16	114
Cranleigh	...	...	...	Nil	302*
Dockenfield	...	...	...	Nil	6
Dunsfold	...	...	...	Nil	28†
Elstead	...	...	...	Nil	58
Ewhurst	...	...	...	Nil	44
Frensham	...	...	...	Nil	36
Hambledon	...	...	...	Nil	12
Hascombe	...	...	...	Nil	4
Peperharow	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
Milford and Witley	...	...	...	8	260‡
Thursley	...	...	...	Nil	10
Tilford	...	...	...	Nil	16
Wonersh	...	...	...	Nil	28
				<hr/> 36 <hr/>	<hr/> 1008 <hr/>

* This number includes one sold to the Surrey County Council for a police house.

† This figure includes 4 sold to the Forestry Commission.

‡ This figure includes 5 sold to occupiers.

The number of applicants on the Council's waiting list at 31st December was 783 compared with 726 at the end of 1954.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

The caravan problem is not a temporary one associated only with post-war conditions. It has become and will continue a permanent feature of modern life. The need for strict control is thereby more than ever emphasised.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK SUPPLIES.

The routine for examination of milk supplies has been continued, and 154 samples were examined during 1955. Appended is a short table of analysis results for the year, compared with the three previous years.

ICE CREAM.

Ice cream sampling is undertaken systematically, and the results are, on the whole, satisfactory.

FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Details of food condemned as unfit for consumption or sent into the District for animal feeding only are given in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

A complaint was received of a dead mouse being found in a packet of oatmeal. The matter was investigated and legal proceedings were taken against the vendors, the firm concerned being fined £15, plus costs, and the manager £1.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

This Act is administered by the Surrey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information in the appended table, which shows the number of samples analysed, and action taken in respect of this District, during 1955.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
FOOD:						
Milk	128	28	156	3	—	3
Biscuits	2	—	2			
Confectionery ...	—	2	2			
Cream, double ...	—	1	1			
Gin	1	—	1			
Jam	—	1	1			
Lard	1	—	1			
Margarine	—	1	1	—	1	1
Whisky	2	—	2			
DRUGS:						
Aspirin tablets ...	—	2	2			
Inhalant	—	1	1			
Kaolin mixture ...	—	1	1			
Totals	134	37	171	3	1	4

SHORT PARTICULARS OF MILK SAMPLING FOR THE YEARS 1952—1955 ANALYSIS RESULTS

Year	Number of Samples Taken	Phosphatase Test		T.B.		Methylene Blue Test Only		Turbidity	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Positive	Negative	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1952	Designated	—	—	—	75	74	16	—	—
	Undesignated	—	—	1	27	19	6	—	—
	Pasteurised	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	Designated	—	—	—	46	63	12	—	—
	Undesignated	—	—	1	16	19	2	—	—
	Pasteurised	100	1	—	—	27	—	—	—
1954	Designated	—	—	—	40	46	12	—	—
	Undesignated	—	—	—	12	21	12	—	—
	Pasteurised	110	—	—	—	110	—	—	—
	Sterilised	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1955	Designated	—	—	—	44	43	8	—	—
	Pasteurised	96	1	—	—	91	—	—	—
	Sterilised	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of cases notified was 625, as against 120 in the previous year, the increase being almost entirely due to it being an epidemic year for measles. The incidence of whooping cough and scarlet fever remains much the same; in both these diseases symptoms have usually been of a mild nature.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease					1955	1954
Meningococcal Infection	...	..			1	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	24	29
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	5	8
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	7	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	..	—	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1	—
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	55	68
Measles	...	...	...	...	516	10
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	15	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	625	120

GASTRO-ENTERITIS AND ABNORMAL B. COLI INFECTIONS.

Arising out of the great difficulties with gastro-enteritis—usually due to abnormal B. coli infections—in nurseries in this and my other two Districts, the Regional Hospital Board was approached on the question of admission of such cases to hospitals specially prepared for treatment of these cases. Arrangements were made at St. Luke's Hospital. These abnormal B. coli infections can cause very severe illness in babies under 12 months, and several deaths have occurred in the last year or two from this cause.

WINTER VOMITING.

There were minor outbreaks at three primary schools and one private school in our district. The illness lasted only a few days, and was not severe.

POLIOMYELITIS.

None of the three paralytic cases notified was severe. Two showed limb involvement, and the third paralysis of one side of the face. In only one did there seem to have been any unusual exercise shortly before onset of illness. There seemed little doubt that in one instance the source of infection was in Norwich, as the patient had been staying there three weeks previously. There was in no case any suggestion of poliomyelitis following diphtheria immunisation or any other injections.

The experience in this and other districts in this area is that cases of poliomyelitis continue to occur long after the autumn season has ended, and indeed sporadic cases continue to be notified all the year round.

FOOD POISONING.

The one outbreak of food poisoning was amongst the inmates of an Old People's Home who had attended a tea party given by voluntary workers in a nearby village. Of the 26 old people attending, 11 were affected, and although the illness was, for the main part, only of moderate severity and lasted only about one day, it caused great distress in some of the patients on account of their age. In addition, two of the voluntary helpers were affected. It was possible in this outbreak to trace it to sandwiches and cream buns infected by one of the voluntary workers who had helped to prepare the meal, a throat swab taken from her showing staphylococcus aureus of the same phage-type as found in specimens of stools and vomit from sufferers.

Following an epidemic of salmonella infections at a Guildford hospital in October, three young babies were discharged to home addresses in our district suffering from a carrier condition. Despite several courses of treatment by antibiotics, the carrier condition persisted, in the case of two of them (twins) until May, 1956, without any apparent ill-effects on the children's health.

PARATYPHOID FEVER.

A Paratyphoid B. carrier, a corporal in the Army, returned to his home in this district for sick-leave. Precautions were taken, and there was no spread of infection.

Three persons from Sheffield who stayed for two weeks at a hostel here developed Paratyphoid B. immediately after their return home. Before coming here they had been in contact with a case in Sheffield, and while at the hostel here one of them had assisted in the kitchens. The other persons who had been staying at the hostel during the period, 84 in all, had returned to their homes in various parts of the country, and the various Medical Officers of Health concerned were notified immediately. No information was received of further cases developing.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE—ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO HOSPITAL.

There appears to be less pressure on the beds than formerly, and admissions can usually be arranged without much difficulty. Isolation hospitals accept cases on the request of the Medical Officer of Health or the private practitioner direct. It is often very helpful to send in non-notifiable diseases such as chickenpox, mumps or infantile gastro-enteritis, where the home conditions are unsatisfactory or where the mother goes out to work and there is no one to look after the patient. One sometimes, however, feels that perhaps patients are occasionally admitted too easily without adequate check on the actual necessity for removal.

The facilities are appreciated, especially when dealing with cases in nurseries and similar institutions. No isolation is possible in most of these, and even the mildest cases of relatively minor clinical importance and even healthy carriers must be taken to hospital. This applies, of course, particularly to the abnormal *B. coli* infections which have caused so much trouble in residential nurseries in recent years. Further comment on this infection will be found under the heading "Gastro-enteritis."

MEASLES.

This was an epidemic year for measles, 516 cases being notified. The cases continued to occur up to July, and were mostly mild. In some cases, however, bronchitis as a complication was troublesome.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Several cases occurred in a children's nursery. On the occurrence of the first case, immunisation was commenced of all children who had not been previously immunised or had the disease. The infection was already established, however, and further cases developed making 12 in all.

At an institution for homeless families, on the occurrence of a case of whooping cough in a child of 1 year, the remaining 28 children were investigated. It was found that 12 had neither had the disease nor been immunised against it. Nine of these 12 were given a course of pertussis propylactic, the remaining three, all under 2 months of age, not being treated. No further cases developed.

Fifty-five cases were reported, 31 being in children under 5 years of age, and it was again obvious that in the few cases where whooping cough developed in children who had been immunised during the preceding 12 months the disease was greatly modified, although it had not been prevented. The children developed coughs, but whooped very little or not at all. It is stressed again that many modified cases of whooping cough following immunisation may not be recognised as such, and so such cases may

possibly disseminate infection unwittingly. This is an added reason for early immunisation of **all** children against whooping cough, preferably commencing at 4 months of age.

SMALLPOX.

One contact ex S.S. "Chusan" came into the district in March. He was visited and warned of necessary precautions.

In February, a contact from Brittany, where many cases had been reported, developed a pustular eruption on hands and back. House contacts were vaccinated immediately as a precaution. Repeated examination did not confirm the suspicion, and the girl was released from isolation.

SCARLET FEVER AND HÆMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCAL THROAT INFECTIONS.

Two cases of hæmolytic streptococcal infection occurred in patients in a village hospital, one a case of broncho-pneumonia and the other a septic leg. Inspection and swabbing of all staff was carried out, but no "carriers" were found.

A case of scarlet fever occurred at an institution for homeless persons. All inmates were checked and swabbed as necessary, and one carrier was discovered. Necessary treatment was instituted, and no further cases developed.

DIPHTHERIA.

This is the seventh consecutive year that no cases of diphtheria have occurred. Many parents think that because they have never seen or heard of a case of diphtheria the danger has disappeared, and need to be constantly reminded that immunisation is the only safeguard against the return of this killing disease. The percentage of children immunised in the schools is excellent, but there is still room for improvement in the number immunised in the pre-school age group, especially under 1 year. This finding is general throughout the country.

Our propaganda continues. Treatment is free, and it is up to parents to take advantage of it.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

School children.

As in previous years, only those children whose immunisation is complete and up to date are counted as "immunised"; two primary injections or a re-immunising dose within the preceding five years are necessary.

The percentage of children immunised in the schools is very satisfactory. The figures for the past nine years are shown below:

1947	...	85.80	1952	...	91.19
1948	...	89.56	1953	...	92.07
1949	...	92.45	1954	...	92.01
1950	...	91.56	1955	...	90.23
1951	...	92.97			

Private Schools.

In addition to the sessions held at maintained schools, two were held at private schools at the request of the Principals.

Immunisation of Pre-School Children.

The percentages of children under 5 years of age immunised during the last nine years are shown in the following table:

1947 ...	26.16	1952 ...	57.26
1948 ...	27.09	1953 ...	53.37
1949 ...	35.53	1954 ...	44.85
1950 ...	45.10	1955 ...	42.15
1951 ...	63.54		

Home Visiting Scheme for Pre-School Children, Immunisation against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria, and Vaccination against Smallpox.—Many requests for immunisation under this scheme were received during the year from Health Visitors as well as from parents. Details of treatments against diphtheria and whooping cough given in the homes during 1955 are as follows:

Diphtheria Immunisation.		Whooping Cough Immunisation	
First injections ...	21	First injections ...	32
Second injections...	21	Second injections...	27
		Third injections ...	30
		Vaccinations against Smallpox ...	6

This makes a total of 137 treatments in the homes carried out by Dr. Pollock.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Vaccination is offered to all children at the same time as diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation, and is performed also in the home if this is desired. The following table gives details of vaccinations carried out in the District during 1955:

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	254	12	7	11	14	298
Re-vaccinated	—	—	6	30	125	161

All the above were carried out by general practitioners with the exception of 3 successful vaccinations carried out by this department and 95 reported from Welfare Centres.

No cases of illness or other complications arising out of vaccination were reported during the year.

IMMUNISATION STATE, BY SCHOOLS, AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1955.

Schools	Children attending school			Treatment carried out during 1955.			Percentage of children im-munised
	Total	No. im-munised	No. not im-munised	1st Inj.	2nd Inj.	Re-imm.	
Alfold County Primary ...	80	76	4	—	—	18	95.00
Bramley C. of E. ...	193	142	51	3	2	21	72.54
Chiddingfold C. of E. ...	162	152	10	3	3	27	93.83
Churt C. of E. ...	90	88	2	4	—	10	98.89
Cranleigh C.P. Infants ...	144	124	20	7	7	29	86.11
Cranleigh C. of E. Mixed ...	319	306	13	2	1	30	95.92
Cranleigh C. of E. Senior ...	254	232	22	2	1	47	91.34
Dunsfold C. of E. ...	73	59	14	2	3	10	80.82
Ellen's Green C. of E. ...	37	33	4	2	—	5	89.19
Elstead C. of E. ...	183	171	12	5	3	23	93.44
Ewhurst C. of E. ...	115	101	14	3	—	23	87.83
Frensham C. of E. ...	73	70	3	3	3	8	95.89
Grafham C. of E. ...	37	31	6	4	4	—	83.78
Hambleton C. of E. ...	68	65	3	2	2	21	95.59
Hascombe C. of E. ...	43	38	5	—	—	5	88.37
Milford C. of E. ...	328	298	30	4	17	42	90.85
Rodborough Hill C. Sec. ...	308	274	34	4	1	46	88.96
Thursley C. of E. ...	37	37	—	2	—	12	100.00
Tilford C. of E. ...	74	73	1	1	2	13	98.65
Tilford C. Sec. ...	136	126	10	—	—	8	92.65
Witley C. of E. ...	162	152	10	4	4	23	93.83
Wonersh and Shamley Green... St. Joseph's Special School ...	132 85	115 64	17 21	2 21	2 —	28 —	87.12 75.29
TOTALS ...	3,133	2,827	306	80	55	449	90.23

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

This scheme has been in being for three years. The accompanying table sets out the number of children immunised in the district, in age groups, and the percentage immunised in each group during the last two years. It will be noted that the percentage of children immunised under 1 year of age has risen compared to the previous year. In this area the figure has not risen so appreciably as in some areas, but the tendency is to accept whooping cough immunisation at the same time as diphtheria immunisation, and such tendency will increase each year.

Age Group	Under 1	1-4	Total under 5	5-15
1955				
Number Immunised ...	120	131	251	60
Estimated Population ...	415	2,249	2,664	5,328
Percentage Immunised ...	28.9%	5.8%	9.4%	1.1%
1954				
Number Immunised ...	126	72	198	16
Estimated Population ...	449	2,191	2,640	5,280
Percentage Immunised ...	28.06%	3.3%	7.5%	0.3%

In addition to the treatments given in the children's homes by Dr. Pollock, the following children were treated by private doctors at Welfare Centres during 1955:

Private doctors

198

Welfare Centres

84

HEALTH DEPARTMENT VISITING NURSE.

Following are details of the work carried out by the Visiting Nurse in the Hambledon Rural District:

Special Visits	78
Diphtheria Immunisation Visits (under 5 years) ...	309
Aged Persons	25
Tuberculosis Visits	59
School Visits (Diphtheria Immunisation)	53
Vaccination	5
Scarlet Fever Visits	25
Poliomyelitis Visits	25
Miscellaneous Visits	62
	<hr/>
	641
	<hr/>

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE

	Immunised 1/1/55 to 31/12/55	Immunised prior to 1/1/55	Estimated Population under 5 years	Percentage Immunised
1955	245	878	2,664 (Estimate 1955)	42.15
1954	268	916	2,640 (Estimate 1954)	44.85

CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5-15 YEARS (Treatment carried out by Public Health Department.)

	Immunised 1/1/55 to 31/12/55	Re- Immunised 1/1/55 to 31/12/55	Immunised prior to 1/1/55 and still at School	Estimated Population 5-15 years	Per- centage Immu- nised
1955	55	449	2,772	3,133 (S.C.C. Schools 5,328 (Estimate 1955)	90.23 75.00
1954	59	609	2,761	3,065 (S.C.C. Schools) 5,280 (Estimate 1954)	92.01 73.77

IMMUNISED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS (Information obtained from Principals of 15 Private Schools out of 19 circularised)

No. of Children on Register	No. Immunised	Percentage Immunised
1,227	1,169	95.27

SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1955

School	Impetigo	Scarlet Fever	Chickenpox	Measles	German Measles	Mumps	Ringworm	Whooping Cough	Jaundice	Poliomyelitis	Totals
Alfold County Primary ...	—	—	5	1	1	12	—	5	—	5	29
Bramley C. of E. ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
Chiddingfold C. of E. ...	1	—	80	7	1	—	—	5	—	—	94
Churt C. of E. ...	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Cranleigh C.P. Infants ...	—	1	2	57	—	113	—	—	—	1	174
Cranleigh C. of E. ...	1	—	8	3	—	66	—	—	—	—	78
Dunsfold C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ellen's Green C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elstead C. of E. ...	—	—	1	31	—	—	—	5	—	—	37
Ewhurst C. of E. ...	—	—	18	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	25
Frensham C. of E. ...	5	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Grafham C. of E. ...	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	16
Hambledon C. of E. ...	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	8
Hascombe C. of E. ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	6	13
Milford C. of E. ...	—	—	—	19	—	15	—	4	—	—	38
Rodboro Hill C. Sec. ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Thursley C. of E. ...	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Tilford C. of E. ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6
Witley C. of E. ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wonersh and Shamley Green C. of E. ...	3	—	—	32	—	9	—	1	—	2	47
Totals ...	10	6	165	168	3	227	—	32	—	19	630

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1955

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES AND WHERE TREATED.

Where Treated	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping-Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Pneumonia	Poliomylitis	Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Food Poisoning	Totals
Green Lane Hospital, Farnham	12	4	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	21
Royal Surrey County Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Queen Charlotte's Hosp., Lond.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Thomas's Hosp., Hydestile	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Cranleigh Village Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
At Home	504	20	52	—	4	4	—	—	14	598
Totals	516	24	55	1	5	7	1	1	15	625

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1955, AGE INCIDENCE
(Other than Tuberculosis.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years											Cases Admitted to Hospital	
		under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80		80 and over
Measles	516	8	167	318	16	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	12	
Scarlet Fever	24	—	8	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Pneumonia	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	
Whooping-cough	55	2	29	22	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Poliomyelitis	7	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	
Dysentery	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Food Poisoning	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	1	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Totals	625	10	206	350	23	7	5	3	4	2	12	3	27	

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis) 1955

PARISH BY PARISH

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Alfold	Bramley	Busbridge	Chiddingfold	Churt	Cranleigh	Dockenfield	Dunstable	Elstead	Ewhurst	Frensham	Hambleton	Hascombe	Peperharow	Thursley	Tilford	Witley	Wonsersh	Total
Measles	3	1	7	10	7	100	1	—	20	1	1	17	6	2	25	2	252	61	516
Whooping Cough	—	5	—	4	1	13	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	20	1	55
Scarlet Fever	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	2	1	8	—	24
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals ...	3	9	8	15	8	124	1	3	21	5	2	32	9	7	27	3	282	66	625

CANCER.

The table below shows the deaths from cancer during the year, compared with those for 1954.

DEATHS FROM CANCER

SITE	15-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals		Grand Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1955	1954
Alimentary Canal	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	4	1	1	2	8	4	12	13
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	8
Lung	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	2	3	2	-	1	1	-	10	5	15	10
Liver	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	3
Tongue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Other	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	6	3	4	4	9	3	22	14	36	34
1955	-	-	2	-	2	5	6	5	12	7	9	6	11	6	42	29	71	-
1954	-	1	-	1	2	5	6	5	10	11	7	12	5	4	30	39	-	69

The following table shows the deaths from cancer during the last fourteen years:

Year	Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1942	23	37	60	1.93
1943	23	24	47	1.55
1944	37	29	66	2.17
1945	21	21	42	1.36
1946	26	36	62	2.04
1947	28	25	53	1.71
1948	32	28	60	1.90
1949	24	37	61	1.91
1950	28	31	59	1.85
1951	36	38	74	2.32
1952	39	27	66	2.03
1953	31	26	57	1.74
1954	30	39	69	2.07
1955	42	29	71	2.12

TUBERCULOSIS.

The picture regarding tuberculosis has altered very much from that of a few years ago. New forms of chemotherapy and surgery have noticeably altered treatment, which is now active and specific, and periods of treatment in chest hospitals are now relatively short compared with those of some years ago. This has resulted in less pressure on the beds, so much so that waiting lists for admission do not now exist in this part of the county.

The new methods of treatment mean that more cases can now be treated satisfactorily at home, and this in itself underlines an even greater need to ensure that the home conditions are satisfactory, to prevent the spread of infection. Good housing and nourishment, therefore, assume even greater importance, and cannot be replaced by doctors or surgery. Here, the Tuberculosis Care Committee can be of assistance.

Although the number of deaths from tuberculosis has fallen dramatically, there is not yet any very noticeable drop in the number of new cases notified. This is in great part due to the number of very early cases which are now discovered by mass radiography and other modern aids to diagnosis. Cases are being discovered at a very much earlier stage than before, and consequently the prospects of complete recovery are much greater.

The urgent problem now is to eradicate the spread of the disease by direct infection, by better housing and economic conditions. The fall in demand by tuberculosis cases for beds in chest hospitals makes it possible for these hospitals now to consider accepting other kinds of chest diseases such as pneumonia and "chronic" chest conditions such as asthma and bronchiectasis.

B.C.G. Vaccination.—Under the County Council scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination, treatment is offered to every child between the ages of 13 and 14 years. It is operated through the County School Medical Service.

The following table summarises the Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December, for the last twelve years:

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total No. on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1944	57	84	30	42	213
1945	68	86	33	42	229
1946	77	91	31	40	239
1947	83	102	25	42	252
1948	88	100	24	39	251
1949	102	108	24	37	271
1950	108	90	29	37	264
1951	118	92	31	38	279
1952	131	98	31	37	297
1953	134	103	31	34	302
1954	145	114	31	35	325
1955	150	125	34	35	344

During 1955 there were 21 new cases as against 24 in 1954. The new cases were distributed in the following parishes:

Busbridge	...	...	1	Frensham	...	...	2
Cranleigh	...	...	3	Thursley	...	...	1
Dockenfield	...	...	1	Tilford	...	...	1
Milford	...	...	5	Witley	...	...	7

The following table shows the notifications and deaths in the District, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population during the past 12 years:

Year	Cases Notified		Notification Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the Population
	Trans. In	New Cases			
1944	10	27	0.89	10	0.33
1945	15	23	0.78	7	0.24
1946	19	29	0.96	11	0.36
1947	4	32	1.03	12	0.34
1948	9	19	0.60	15	0.48
1949	21	22	0.69	14	0.44
1950	9	36	1.15	10	0.32
1951	17	34	1.07	7	0.22
1952	20	17	0.52	1	0.03
1953	23	19	0.58	6	0.18
1954	29	24	0.72	3	0.09
1955	23	21	0.63	5*	0.15

* Including three unnotified cases, notified after death.

The number of cases on the register is made up as follows (as at 31st December, 1955).

Cases Transferred into District				Cases Notified whilst living in District			
Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
71	64	7	5	79	61	27	30

These figures include 44 on the staffs of the two large sanatoria in the District, 15 of them notified whilst working in the sanatoria. All of these cases are pulmonary except one.

The graph on page 42 is designed to show the annual notifications and deaths from tuberculosis, as well as the total number on the register.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

During the year 1955-56 the Care Committee held two meetings, 40 cases being considered. In 5 cases direct assistance was given, involving an expenditure of £22 8s. 7d.

The provision of milk is arranged by the County Council Almoners. In special cases the Care Committee is consulted, and they may recommend a free supply of milk although the patient's income is outside the normal range for free milk. One case was so dealt with during the year.

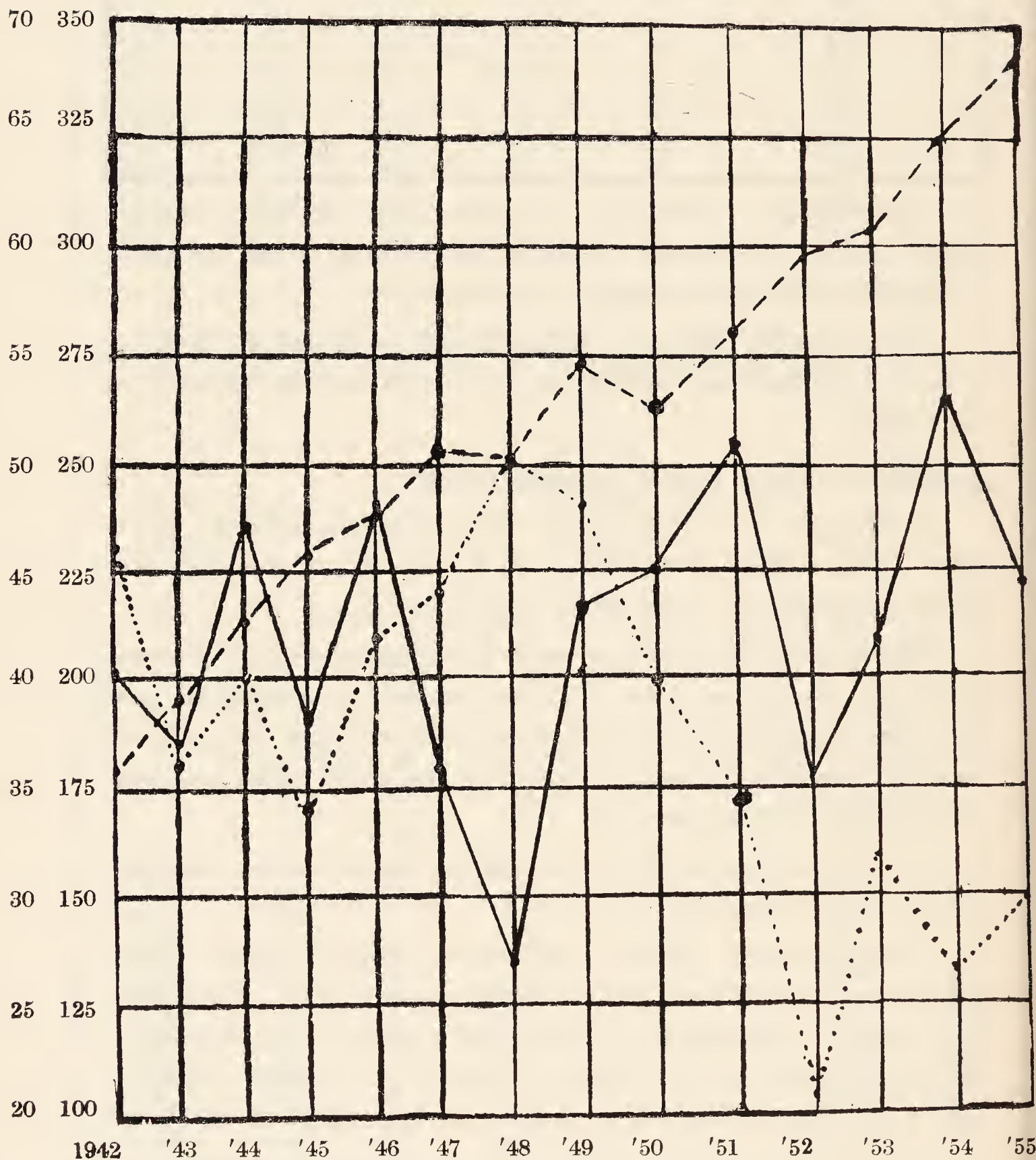
The Public Health Department Nurse made 59 visits to tuberculosis cases during the year.

The Christmas Seals Sale and Annual Appeal raised £71 19s. 10d. as against £82 4s. 0d. the previous year. For several years past a contribution of £50 has been made to the Children's Holiday Scheme of the Standing Conference of Surrey Tuberculosis Care Committees, and a similar amount was given this year.

At the end of the year there remained a balance of £124 15s. 7d. to the Care Committee's credit.

GRAPH SHOWING THE ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of Tuberculosis (20 to 70) ...
 Deaths from Tuberculosis (0 to 25) ...
 Numbers on Register of notified cases (100 to 350) ...



NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1955.

Age Periods	New Cases *						Deaths			
	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—
1—5	1	—		—	—		—	—	—	—
5—15	1	—		—	—		—	—	—	—
15—25	3	5		—	—		—	—	—	—
25—35	7	9		1	—		—	—	—	—
35—45	4	6		1	—		—	—	—	—
45—55	1	—		1	—		1	—	—	—
55—65	2	—		—	2		—	—	—	2
65 and over	—	—		1	1		2	—	—	—
Unknown	1	—		—	—		—	—	—	—
Totals	20	20		4	3		3	—	—	2
Registrar General's Figures							3	—	—	1

* 21 were Primary Notifications, 3 Posthumous Notifications and 23 were cases transferred into the district from outside.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The total number of visits and inspections made during the year was 4,875, particulars of which are set out in the following table:

Visits and Inspections.

Water Supplies	119
Drainage	1,020
Movable Dwellings	167
Factories	104
Bakehouses	52
Schools	1
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits, Nuisances, etc.	198
Dwelling Houses, Public Health and Housing Acts	197
Dwelling Houses Re-inspected	521
Improvement Grant	149
Overcrowding	19
Preliminary Housing Survey	186
Verminous Premises	34
Infectious Disease	28
Slaughter-houses and Butchers' Shops	261
Food Shops	120
Dairies, etc.	76
Milk—Bacteriological Samples	154
Ice Cream Premises	40
Miscellaneous Food Visits	125
Stables and Piggeries	38
Public Conveniences	17
Refuse Collection	367
Refuse Disposal	197
Miscellaneous Cesspool and Refuse	612
Rats and Mice	—
Fried Fish Shops	5
Out Workers	1
Means of Escape from Fire—Section 20, Public Health Act, 1936	—
Means of Escape from Fire—Section 34, Factories Act, 1937	1
Pet Animals Act... ..	1
Restaurants and Canteens	11
Ice Cream Samples	50
Cream Samples	2
Atmospheric Pollution	2

4,875

NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices:

Housing Act, 1936, Sections 9 and 11	...	...	...	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	...	...	...	—
Informal Notices	...	...	...	125

Results of Notices Served:

Statutory Notices complied with:				
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	—
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	101
Informal Notices in hand	...	...	...	61

Housing (Rents and Repairs) Act, 1954.

Five applications were made for Certificates of Disrepair. These were all granted.

WATER ANALYSES.

51 samples of water were taken for analysis during the year.

				Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Total
Public Water Supplies	...	...		1	24	25
Private Water Supplies	...	...		—	16	16
Well Water	...	...	...	5	2	7
Stream Water	...	...	...	—	—	—
Spring Water	...	...	...	—	3	3
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pond Water	...	...	...	—	—	—
Water Cress	...	...	...	—	—	—
				6	45	51

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The number of Retail Dairies and Distributors of Milk in the District on the 31st December, 1955, was 26.

Producer Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retail Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Retailers selling milk in the Hambledon District from pre- mises outside the area	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
							26

MILK SAMPLING 1954—SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Quarter		Methylene Blue		Tubercle Bacillus		Phosphatase		Turbidity	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Positive	Negative	Satis- factory	Failed	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.
First	Designated 12 Pasteurised 27	10 27	2 —	— —	11 —	— 27	— —	— —	— —
Second	Designated 16 Pasteurised 27 Sterilised 1	12 25 —	4 — —	— — —	11 — —	— 26 —	— — —	— — 1	— — —
Third	Designated 12 Pasteurised 19 Sterilised 1	10 13 —	2 — —	— — —	11 — —	— 18 —	— 1 —	— — 1	— — —
Fourth	Designated 13 Pasteurised 26	11 26	— —	— —	11 —	— 25	— —	— —	— —

2 Negative Staph. Aureus and Salmonella.

8 Void atmospheric temperature exceeded 65°F.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The following Licences for the sale of Designated milk are in force in the district:—

Dealers' Licences.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	1

Supplementary Licences.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	1

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption.

Meat.

	Imported			Home Killed		
	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Pork	—	—	—	1	1	3
Beef	1	2	15½	—	3	17
Bacon and Ham ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutton	—	—	9½	—	—	—

OTHER FOODS.

Tinned, Bottled, Packet Foodstuffs.

	No. of Containers	Weight		
		Cyts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat	10	—	2	6
Fish	5	1	1	17
Fruit	95	1	3	1
Milk	2	—	—	2
Jam	1	—	—	2
Frozen Eggs	2	—	—	22
Chicken	1	—	—	15
Total Weight		4	—	9

MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

Ante and Post-Mortem Examination of Animals.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	23	—	—	—	121	—
Number inspected	23	—	9	2	121	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	1	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	—	—	—	50%	2.48%	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14.

Registration of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream or preserved food, etc.

- (1) Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed or preserved food intended for sale ... 23
- (2) Premises registered for the sale or the manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream or the storage of ice cream intended for sale 82

The ice cream is sold mainly in pre-packed form, and is stored in refrigerator cabinets.

These premises are all subject to routine inspection and sampling.

No. of Ice Cream Samples taken.	Results.	
50	Grade I	43
	Grade II	6
	Grade III	1
	Grade IV	—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Section 57—Slaughter-houses.

Six Licences were granted for the use and occupation of premises as a slaughter-house during the year. In two of these slaughtering takes place regularly, and in another the premises have been approved as a Ministry of Food grading centre.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—SECTION 269.

Movable Dwellings and Camping Grounds.

Applications dealt with during the year	...	...	91		
				<u>Granted</u>	<u>Refused</u>
1. Licence to allow land to be used as site for Movable Dwellings	...	...	...	1	—
2. Licence to erect or station and use Movable Dwellings	...	...	...	84	6

All Licences were limited to a period not exceeding 12 months.

Total number of Licences in Force on 31st December, 1955.

Camping Grounds	...	...	...	...	...	1
Temporary Licences for use and occupation	...	...	...	...	...	81

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937, IN CONNECTION WITH FACTORIES

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		In-spections	Written Notices	Cases Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	20	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	106	137	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	124	157	7	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	4	5	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	9	—	1	—

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	M.C. Line No.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (i) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing Apparel (Making, etc.)	13	5	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—

Factories Act, 1937, Section 34. Means of Escape from Fire.

Number of factories certified by the Council as being provided with adequate means of escape from fire during the year ended 31st December, 1955 2

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection of house refuse and cleansing of cesspools is carried out by the District Council in all parishes in the district.

Refuse Collection.

The collection of house refuse is carried out fortnightly in all parishes in the district. Collection of trade refuse is undertaken fortnightly where required, upon payment of ninepence per bin.

Seven refuse collection vehicles of 10 cubic yards capacity each are used for this work.

The refuse is disposed of by tipping at the Local Authority's tips in the district. Waste paper is collected in trailers attached to the refuse lorries, and this is sorted and baled at the depots.

Cleansing of Pail Closets.

The Council undertake cleansing of pail closets in Alfold, Chiddingfold, Dunsfold, Elstead, Frensham, Hascombe, Witley and parts of non-sewered areas of Bramley and Cranleigh. The work is done by cesspool emptiers fitted with night soil equipment.

Cleansing of Cesspools.

Cesspools are emptied on application free of charge, if required, once in every quarter. Seven Dennis (800 gallon) emptiers are used for this work.

The sewage removed is disposed of mainly by means of distribution on arable lands by arrangement with farmers. Some is discharged into the Council's sewers at Cranleigh.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Report on Rodent Control for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

	Type of Property				
	Local Author- ity	Dwell- ing Houses (inc. Council houses)	All other (including business premises)	Total of cols. 1, 2, & 3	Agricul- tural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District. (Notes 1 and 2.)	14	9779	325	10118	266
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification.	—	132	11	143	3
(b) Survey under the Act.	14	2014	112	2140	44
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose).	—	12	6	18	—
3. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections.	336	1672	150	2158	127
4. Number of properties inspected (in Section 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	14	240	16	270	24
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	—	27	10	37	—
5. Number of infested properties (Section 4) treated by the Local Authority.	14	256	25	295	—
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	126	320	31	477	—
7. Number of Notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment.	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing).	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act.	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings.	—	—	—	—	—
10. Number of "block" control schemes carried out.	—	72	5	77	—

School Canteen Kitchens.

Sprayed for flies during Whitsun—12 canteens.

JOHN E. HAY,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

